# Western Carolinian.

Printed and published, once a week, by PHILO WHITE, Publisher of the Laws of Congress.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1829.

[VOL. X.....NO. 487.



TERMS.....At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, cheapness of provisions, &c. the terms of the Western Carolinian have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 1s cents the square for the first week, and 75 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.



## A CARD.

### A. TORRENCE & Co.

HAVE removed to the north corner of the Court-House—the Store attached to the Mansion Hotel; where they are disposed to sell

*GOODS very low.*

*Salisbury, September 18th,* 1829. 85

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

## ÆRONAUT,

SON of the imported Horse *Eagle* will stand the Fall Season, commencing the 10 day of September, and ending the 15th day of November, in the town of *Salisbury*, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays; and in the town of *Concord*, Cabarrus county, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays: and will be let to Mares at *eight* dollars the Season; *six* dollars the Leap; and *twelve* dollars to insure a foal.

84 S. L. FERRAND,

*Sept.* 10, 1829. C. L. BOWERS.

## HEAD QUARTERS,

*Salisbury, N. C. Sept.* 5, 1829.

HAVING appointed Capt. *Sam'l. Lemly*, Adjutant of the 63d Regt. officers will respect and obey him accordingly.

E. YARBROUGH, *Col. Comd't.*

### *OFFICERS!*

You are hereby commanded to appear in the town of Salisbury, on *Thursday*, the 8th day of October, 1829, at 10 A. M. armed and equipped for *Drill*.

And on *Friday*, the 9th, you will appear with your respective companies, armed and equipp'd with full uniform, according to law. Captains, and commandants of companies, are required to make their returns on the day of drill.

By order of Edward Yarbrough, Col. Comd't.

SAM'L. LEMLY, *Adj't.*

4t87 63*d Regt. N. C. Militia.*

*Salisbury Light Infantry Blues:*

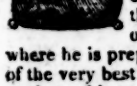
YOU will appear on the court-house hill, on Friday, the 9th of October, proximo, 9 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipt for regimental muster and inspection, in accordance with the requisition of the Col. Comdt.

By order of Capt. Thomas G. Polk.

JNO. H. HARDIE, *Sec'y.*

*Sept.* 14*th*, 1829. 4t87

## To Cotton Ginners.



THE subscriber having been frequently solicited by his old customers, again to establish the *Gin Making Business*, has opened his shop in Salisbury, where he is prepared to make and repair *Gins*, of the very best materials, in a superior style of workmanship, and on terms the most accommodating, even in these hard times.

Having been engaged in the business six or seven years; employing a part of his time for three or four of the last seasons in picking cotton, for the express purpose of more fully acquainting himself with the principles and practical operation of these useful machines; and having recently visited South Carolina, where the most improved Gins are in use, with the view of examining them, and making himself acquainted with the plan on which they are constructed, &c.;—he therefore feels assured, that by his enlarged experience, thus acquired, in making and repairing Gins, and picking cotton, he can construct Machines superior to any ever done in North Carolina.

Those wishing work done in this line of business, are respectfully invited to call on the subscriber, witness the plan and execution of his work, examine and judge for themselves. He will spare no pains in supplying himself with the best materials to be had in the country; and will make and repair Gins, according to orders received, on short notice and reasonable terms. All those who may please to call on him, will find him either at his shop or dwelling in Salisbury, ready to execute any job with which they may be pleased to favor him.

*SAMUEL FRALEY.*

*Salisbury, Aug.* 6, 1829. 79

## Doctor Moore's Estate.

ALL persons yet indebted to the estate of Dr. Robert Moore, late of Rowan county, deceased, are desired to make payment to the Executor with as little delay as possible, and save cost and trouble; and those still having unsettled claims against said estate, will present them, legally vouched for, within the time prescribed by act of Assembly, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

EBENEZER MOORE, *Exec'r.*

*September* 18*th*, 1829. 3t87

## NOTICE.

THIS day, a *Negro Man*, who says his name is ISAM, and that he belongs to a man by the name of William Thompson, of Chester district, South Carolina, was committed to the jail of Mecklenburg county, N. C.. The owner is requested to come forwarded, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN SLOAN, *Sh'ff. of*

*August* 5*th*, 1829. 81 *Mecklenburg county*

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of *Ross & Norment*, are respectfully invited to call and settle their respective dues with me, as Mr. Ross has sold his entire interest in the above firm to me; and I shall expect my debtors to come immediately and settle their accounts, with *cash* or by giving their notes.

*THO. A. NORMENT.*

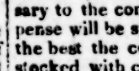
*Charlotte, N. C. Sept.* 15, 1829. 3t88

## CHEAP NEW GOODS.

GEORGE W. BROWN

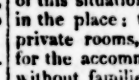
IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of

*DRY GOODS,*



*Hardware, Crockery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, &c.;*

which were bought at reduced prices, and will be sold at a small profit, for *cash*, or on time to punctual dealers. Among the Groceries, are first quality



*Teneriff Wine*, Old Muscatell ditto. Port ditto, Malaga ditto, Genuine Old Holland *Gin*, old Cognac *Brandy*, Jamaica and New England *Rum*; together with every article usually found in a Store in this section of country.

Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, and examine the above Goods.

*Salisbury, Sept.* 28*th*, 1829. 6mt'11

## *Mansion Hotel,*

### IN SALISBURY, N. CAROLINA,

*By EZRA ALLEMONG.*

THIS elegant Establishment is situated at the North Corner of the Court-House, and in the center of business. The proprietor has taken great pains to procure for this establishment, furniture of every description necessary to the comfort of Travellers, and no expense will be spared in providing for the Table the best the country affords. The Bar will be stocked with choice Liquors, and the Stables, equal to any in the state, provided with plenty of provender of all kinds, and attended by obliging and attentive Hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal, if not superior, to any in the place: the House contains a number of private rooms, with out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers, with or without families. On the premises is an ICE HOUSE, which will regularly be supplied whenever the season will admit of it. The subscriber assures the public that nothing shall be wanting, on *his* part, to make those comfortable who may think proper to call.

☞ The *Northern, Southern, Lincoln* and *Cheraw STAGES*, stop at the Hotel.

EZRA ALLEMONG, *Agent.*

*Salisbury, N. C. Sept.* 10*th*, 1829. 8t91

## BOOKS at AUCTION.

IN order to close and expedite the settling of the business of the late firm of *Hiram Turner & Co.* there will be sold at auction, in the Town of Salisbury, on Monday evening the 12th October next, and sale to continue every evening during the week, (it being the week of Rowan Superior Court,) all the Books remaining on hand at this place, consisting of

### 6 or 7000 Volumes,

well assorted, and in part Law, Medical, Historical and Miscellaneous works. This is certainly the most splendid assortment of Books ever offered for sale by auction in the western part of the state, and will be well worth the attention of the public. The sale will be positive, and without reserve, as the situation of the estate requires that it should be immediately closed. Terms will be liberal, and made known on the evening of the sale.

N. B. HUGHES, *Agent.*

*for H. D. Turner, Surviving partner.*

*Salisbury, N. C. Sept.* 8*th*, 1829. 4t87

## Cheraw, S. C. Sept. 19, 1829.

THE subscriber will continue the *Boating Business* between this place and Charleston, via Georgetown, as heretofore; and will attend to the reception of *Merchandise*, and transportation of *Cotton*, and other produce committed to his charge. His *Boats* are of a light draft of water, and particularly adapted to the navigation of the river; and, with the assurance of the strictest attention to his charge, he hopes for a continuance of the patronage of his friends.

*FOR SALE,*

Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Bagging, Bale Rope, Twine, &c.; which he offers at wholesale or retail. 6t91 JOS. H. TOWNES.

## WAGONERS,

*Driving to Fayetteville,*

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville, 1st April*, 1828. 09

*State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg county:*

SUPERIOR court of Law, May term, 1829: Marion Tanner *vs.* John Tanner; petition for divorce. In this case, ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and Western Carolinian for three months successively, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plantiff's petition, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, Samuel Henderson clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829.

3mt86 SAML. HENDERSON, *c. c. c.*

*Victims of the Destroyer.*—A man lately killed himself at New York, by drinking wine from a cask on the wharf, till he died. Another victim of intemperance died the same day in a grog shop.

## DANIEL H. CRESS,

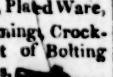


HAS just received, and opened at his Store in Salisbury, a large and handsome assortment of

*Spring and Summer GOODS;*

Also, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Ware,

Hats, and Hatters' Trimmings, Crockery, a good assortment of Bolting Cloths, Shoes, Bonnets,



and every article usually asked for in stores.

His stock of goods has been purchased entirely for *cash*; and he is determined to sell them as low as can be had in the place, for *cash*, or to punctual customers on a short credit. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

*Salisbury, June* 3*d*, 1829. 70

## Female School.

MRS. WILLEY, thankful for the liberal encouragement she has received in support of her *School*, for the instruction of Young Ladies, respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity, that the next quarter will commence on the 1st Monday of Nov. next, and will certainly continue (health permitting) two quarters from that time; and hopes, by the assiduous discharge of her duty to those who may be committed to her care, to merit a continuation of favour.

*Her terms are the same as heretofore:*

Reading and Spelling, per quarter . . $3.

Together with the above, Recitations and writing, . . . . . $4.

The above, with English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Composition and Rhetoric . . . . . $5.

Plain Needle work, marking samplers, &c. together with any or all of the above branches . . . . . $6.

Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, in its various branches, including Lace Work, &c. on a new and improved method, which will enable a Lady to execute work with facility, equal to the imported, . . . . . $10.

Drawing and Painting on paper, also Theorem Painting upon Velvet and paper, a new and elegant method, . . . . . $10.

N. B. The present quarter of the School will terminate on Friday, the 23d of October next, when there will be a vacation until the commencement of the ensuing quarter.

*Salisbury, Sept.* 21*st*, 1829. 6t90

## *Great Bargains!*

THE subscriber's intention being to remove to the West, if possible in the spring, offers the following Property for sale, upon reasonable terms, namely:

350 acres of *Land*, lying in the Forks of the Yadkin, nine miles from Salisbury, adjoining Fred'ck. Ford, Zachariah MacAtee and others, on which are some improvements; and as for health, supposed to be equal to any Plantation in the county.

Also, 26 or 30 acres *Land*, lying on Crane Creek, three quarters of a mile from town, adjoining John Utzman, Thomas Mull, and others, on which there are ten or twelve acres Meadow Ground, of first quality.

Also a number of *Stills* and *Tin Ware*, for sale at his store in Salisbury.

Also, a new and complete Stick GIG and Harness. For all which, good notes of hand, or negro property, will be received in payment.

In exchange for, or in payment of, the above property, notes of hand on solvent persons, or negro property, will be received.

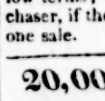
Those who wish to buy, would do well to apply soon. EDWARD CRESS.

*Salisbury, Aug.* 1*st*, 1829. 78

N. B. The remaining *Stock of GOODS* on hand in Concord, comprising a good assortment, belonging to the subscriber, will be sold off on low terms; and payments made easy to the purchaser, if the whole stock could be disposed at one sale. E. C.

## 20,000 Acres of LAND

*FOR SALE,*



LYING in the county of Surry, and, as is believed from recent discoveries, within the *Gold Region* of North-Carolina. This tract was granted by the State, in the year 1795; consists of one continuous survey, adjoining the county line of Wilkes, and extending from the Blue Ridge to within three miles of the Main Yadkin River. It is intersected for fifteen or twenty miles by Mitchell's river, affording an abundant supply of water-power at all seasons, and many sites convenient for the application of this power to the purposes of Machinery. *Gold* has lately been found in the neighborhood of this land, but its mineral treasures are in a great measure unexplored. Persons desirous to purchase, are referred to the Editor for more particular information, with whom the plat of this land is deposited.

*Salisbury, June* 12*th*, 1829. 71

## Gold Washing Machine.

NOTICE.—This is to notify the public in general, that having acquired from the Department of State of the United States, a patent for the Machines for Washing, Cleaning and Separating Gold dust, consisting of a Funnel, Trunk and Spout, I hereby forewarn all persons from using or making said Machines without my permission. RICHARD LEE.

*Rutherford Co. Sept.* 1*st* 1829. 8t91


## *Capt. BASIL HALL'S BOOK.*

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

There appeared some time ago in our respectable circles, to which he had by some mishap gained access, a plain, gruff, coarse, prejudiced body, who was understood to be travelling in the United States with the professed object of publishing his observations. It was pretty generally remarked of him, that a man less fitted for his task, either by courtesy of manners or patience in enquiry, could hardly well be imagined. With a good nature, however, which rises into a weakness, and which our traveller confesses all through his book, we entertained him courteously and even kindly every where, and have received the recompence usual in such cases, in a book full of ignorant misapprehensions and almost unalloyed censure. We venture to assert that there is not a single passage in the whole of these volumes, not even where their author acknowledges the kindness of the natives, in which one single thing is praised heartily, or in which his habitual prejudice does not appear in a degree that is quite absurd. He declares that his object in coming was to make his countrymen think better of the Americans than it seems they do, and has the incredible assurance to assert that "there seldom *was*, (meaning to say, *has been*) a traveller who visited a foreign land in a more kindly spirit." We did not see the tourist till some time after his landing; but when we did, he certainly had little appearance of that "kindly spirit," or of any other quality for judging impartially, or describing with discernment.

There are others who will not be persuaded that such unrelaxing perversion can be the fruit of any degree of ignorance or prejudice, and who will set down the Captain's book to the account of some understanding between himself and certain employers. Certain it is, that as long as he remains in the United States, every flattering acknowledgement seems to be dragged out as painfully as confessions produced by the "Scotch boot." Is he politely treated at the custom house, it is "*due*" to the public functionaries to confess it.—Does he see fine scenery? He "*owns* that Lake George exceeded his expectations;" and after inveighing against the tippling so prevalent among us, he acknowledged with a manifest reluctance, that he saw less actual intoxication than at home. But no sooner does he set foot in his Majesty's Canadian dominions, than his whole tone becomes inconceivably good natured. The imperturbable tourist who had traversed the whole state of New York without an exclamation of admiration, is transported with the prosperity, the happy government, and the fine climate for that *noble* colony. Neither the unbridged rivers, nor the corduroy roads, no, nor his travelling *impranaus*, destroys his loyal equanimity. The Captain's appetite, by the way, is as signal a feature in him to judge by his book, as that of a much more intelligent tourist,—Gil Blas. His first great recorded adventure in New-York is the demolition of a breakfast: his most pathetic exclamation regards his forgetfulness to take on an excursion two legs of a certain cold turkey; his chief regret at a delay in crossing a ferry, the loss of a breakfast which his good genius whispered to be in preparation for him. One is tempted to think that he wrote all his notes on our country on his arrival at country inns, while waiting for his dinner; a situation which we have Miss Edgewroth's authority for saying that the politest of Englishmen do not bear with good humour, and which Captain Hall is therefore by nature still more excusable for not enduring. If this work passes current in England for a true picture of America, in spite of all the prejudice, ignorance, and ill humour which distort it, we shall be hopeless of any thing on the score of British candour; but we shrewdly suspect that, in spite of his abuse of us, and his panegyric on the climate and government of the Canadas, there will be found many emigrants, like those he himself encountered, who will pass from the latter to the former "for reasons," to use his own words, "best known to themselves."

There are some other faults in the work, however, which will spoil its reception in England more than any calumny of us would do. It is an extremely stupid book, nor do we remember ever to have read a volume of travels from which a reader is likely to rise with so few definite ideas of the country treated of. We commend the last chapter in it as the darkest, deepest, most mystical nonsense imaginable. This disquisition, in the shape of a dialogue, is approached, but not quite equalled, by other attempts of our blundering tar to generalize and be philosophical. He seems rather to have travelled *round* the world than *in* it.—The vulgarisms of his style are abundant; the general tone of it low, and much inclined to slang. He talks of his horse being *bamboozled*, meaning frightened. He and his lady "stuck to their cart like *grim death*," and he, being in a leaky boat, "baled away *for dear life*." He does not sleep, but *snoozes*; he *learnt* for learned, and *set* for sat. He loves such words as *frosy* and *choky*; he calls the *sea* a profession, and actually uses the Americanism, *influential*. The word *fall* for autumn, he is pleased to think might be adpoted from American into English; he obliges us with a dissertation on the subject, which is unnecessary, as Walker or Kendrick would have shown him that the word in that sense is true English.

The *National Gazette* copies the preceding article, and thus expresses itself on the general subject:

We are glad to see the infliction of this species of penalty where it is merited.

Editors, Americans by birth and in feeling—will be prompt to shew that such defamers have to expect a just retribution from the American press. Impunity in these cases is encouragement; and silence would not fail to be construed as pusillanimity or confession. Captain Hall's work possesses, indeed, but little intrinsic importance, yet it comes from an individual of station and pretensions much superior to those of his predecessors in the same career of inspection and detraction. American writers may amuse themselves at least, in removing his mask, invalidating his statements, and exposing his prejudices, blunders, shallowness and illiteracy.—He is an awkward, half witted instrument of a great design—the depreciation of republicanism: whatever may serve to frustrate that design merits some exertion. He has so mixed up his personal sentiments, manners and adventures, and his general character as a tourist and author, with his report of the condition of our country, that to do justice to ourselves in the task of refutation, we have, in our turn, to display and dissect the man, explaining his affectation of forbearance, his real bad faith with the world, his crafty assumptions and the modes, spirit and temper in which he proceeded in his inquiries. As far as he can be equitably and solidly criticised, we trust he will be, severely. No allegation has as yet been made against the book or author, which cannot be fully sustained from his text and his personal course and story. The time is come when a formal and signal example should be made of some one of the tribe of foreign emissaries or searchers, prejudiced and interested, who undertake to decry institutions which they are unable to comprehend, or which they labour to degrade for the exaltation of others; who repay the hospitality and aid which they have courted and abundantly used, by sneering bitterly at the kind efforts of their hosts and guides; to whose publicans circumstances give a temporary consequence, and who betray a degree of disingenousness, littleness, presumption, and incapacity, sufficient in themselves to warrant the utmost rigour of castigation.

*Comfort to Fig Eaters.*—The misfortune of the Society of the Merchants of Smyrna is, that the subject of figs is ever the fruitful theme of conversation. You ask about the gardens of Baurnabut, and you hear that figs abound there: you inquire about the curiosities of the place, and they lead you to the fig mart. You solicit information on politics, and you are told that figs are low: and when you seek for further intelligence, you are told that "figs are flat." In short, go where you will, the eternal topic is figs, figs, figs! and the very name, I comprehend, will be found written on their hearts at a decease.

A more disgusting operation than the picking of figs, I never witnessed. In an immense warehouse, the fruit lay strewed over the floor, and fifty or sixty squalid women, with mewing infants, sat squatted on the heap, picking and stretching the fruit and overcoming its tenacity with saliva and manipulations. I saw the dirty children mauling the figs, and got out of the way as quickly as I could, lest I should witness any thing worse. I made a vow against figs.

*Locusts.*—A French traveller tells us, that the Arabs of Upper Egypt and the Red Sea, make a sort of bread of locusts; they dry them and grind them to powder, then mix the powder with water, and make small round cakes, which serve for bread, when that necessary article is scarce. So that the account of St. John eating locusts in the wilderness, can only be sneered at by fireside travellers.

## THE LONDON BAR.

Lord Eldon and Lord Stowel are the sons of a barge master and dealer in coals at Newcastle; Lord Stowel borrowed 40*l* to go to the circuit, and both supported themselves for a time by their talents as private tutors. Lord Tenderden is the son of a chair dresser, and obtained an elemosynary education, on the foundation of a charity belonging to the town. The Lord Chancellor is the son of Mr. Copley, the painter.

The Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas is the son of an Attorney.—Mr. John Williams, one of the Benchers of his Inn, is the son of a horse dealer in Yorkshire. Mr. F. Pollock, another bencher, is the son of a saddler of that name at Charing cross. Mr. Bickersteth, also a Bencher, was not long since a house surgeon and accoucheur in the family of Lord Clifford. The mother of Mr. Gurney, the Bencher, kept a small book shop for the sale of pamphlets in one of the courts in the city. Mr. Campbell, the King's Counsel, and son-in-law to Sir James Scarlett, was a Reporter to a Daily Paper, at a time when such labour was much worse paid than at present. Mr. Serjeant Spankie was one of his colleagues. Mr. Stephens, the master in Chancery, was also a Reporter. Five of the Judges sent out to our Colonies were reporters, and about twelve or fifteen of the present Barristers were reporters for daily papers. The present Solicitor General, Mr. Sugden is the son of a barber, and was clerk to Mr. Groom, the operative conveyancer to the late Marquis of Londonderry. It is remarkable that the admission of Mr. Sugden, was opposed on the ground that he had been a clerk; and but for the exertion of that most amiable man, an ornament to his profession, Mr. Hargreve, who contended for his admission, on the ground that, whatever he had been he was a man of talent, and had written a book which displayed qualifications of a superior order, he would now have been any thing but Sir Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, Solictor General to his majesty. These are only a few of the living examples. The greater number, perhaps, of the departed members of the profession, who became distinguished in their times, rose much in the same manner. Chief Justice Saunders, whose reports to this day, form the text book of pleaders, was a beggar boy, first taken notice of by an attorney, who took him into his office. Lord Kenyon was an attorney's clerk, Lord Hardwich was a peasant, and afterwards an attorney's writer and office boy. Lord Thurlow, himself an illustration of his own rule, that the surest cause of success to a barrister was "parts and poverty." When Erskine and Curren once dined with his present Majesty, the Prince gave as a toast "The Bar." Erskine said, he owed every thing to the Bar; and Curren added, "Then what may I say, since it has raised me from the condition of a peasant to the table of my Prince?"

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A plan is on foot at Philadelphia to erect a superb Hotel, with a Merchants' Exchange, Post Office, &c. &c. Barney's magnificient Hotel in Baltimore threw the Northern Hotels completely into the shade: But Boston first caught the spirit of emulation; and the Tremont Hotel on Beacon Street has risen like a 'splendid exhalation.' It is about to be opened—Philadelphia, it seems, is about to be animated by the same disposition. It cannot be long before New York, which has so many advantages as a city, as 'tis especially the entrepot of so many strangers, shall imitate, if she does not outstrip, her sister cities. *Rich. Compiler.*

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*Malaria.*—At a late sitting of the Academy of Medicine in Paris, M. Vellermie a paper on the influence of marshes on human life, from which he drew the following conclusions—In the salubrious portions of our climate, the winter and spring months are those which give the greatest number of deaths, and the winter is more favorable in the north than in the south. In marshy countries, the greatest number of deaths is in the months of July, August, September and October, and the evaporation of the marshes is most fatal to persons from one to six years of age. The complaint which generally attacks children, owing to the malaria of marshes, is stated to be an acute gastro-intestinal affection.

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There are now building in Philadelphia, a United States Naval Asylum, the Mint, a State Penitentiary, two spacious edifices for the literary and medical departments of the University, a Hall for Medical Lectures in Locust above Eleventh, a Hall for the Society of "Odd Fellows," Fifth below Walnut, three Presbyterian Churches, besides two just completed, a German Church, and a Baptist Church will be immediately commenced, in Spruce below Fifth-st.

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The Boston *Palladium*, of the 28th ult. states that Cotton Goods have risen 10 per cent. and that the large manufactories at Lowell, Nashua, &c. are in active operation.

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FROM THE JACKSON (TENN.) GAZETTE.

*Col. Crockett.*—For some months we have noticed that several editors in different parts of the Union were disposed to make themselves merry at the expense of our representative in Congress. All his friends admit that he is somewhat eccentric, and that from a defect in education, his stump speeches are not famous for polish and refinement---yet they are plain, forcible and generally respectful. That he ever uttered the expressions contained in the following article from the Missouri Republican, we presume none of his constituents will believe; and we would not touch upon the subject but to correct an error, which the wise acre who wrote the article, evidently intended to lead strangers into, relative to Col. Crockett's character and abilities. The free people of the Western District have again elected him their representative, and as such is the case, we hope these Missouri folks will endeavor to look to some other quarter for objects to poke their fun at. Perhaps if the editor of the Missouri Republican would look a little nearer home, he could find some of his own people, who were greatly inferior to "the gentleman from the Western District." At the request of several of Col. Crockett's friends we publish the article, and feel a pleasure in saying that his *friends* in this District do not believe him capable of such a pitiful course.

DAVY CROCKETT—AGAIN.

*To the Editor of the Missouri Republican.*

Having seen in your paper of the 29th January, articles from the Lexington Bulletin relative to Davy Crockett during the first session he had the honor of representing the people of Tennessee in Congress, which amused me, I have taken the liberty of enclosing a veritable communication in relation to his election, for the amusement of others.

The honorable Mr. Crockett being on the day of the election, at one of the Hustings in Tennessee, and having heard two able opponents address the people, was at a loss how to attract their attention to the remarks he wished to make, and asked the gentleman who had just spoken, how he should effect his object: to which the gentleman replied (intending to quiz) 'mount that stump and cry a bear to be skinned'. Davy taking his opponent literally, mounted the stump and sung out 'a bear to be skinned.'

'Friends, fellow-citizens, brothers and sisters: on the first Tuesday, preceding the next Saturday, you will be called on to perform one of the most important duties that belong to free white folks, that are a fact. On that day you will be called upon to elect your members to the Senate, and your members to Congress; and feeling that in times of great political commotion like these, it becomes you to be well represented, I feel no hesitation in offering myself as a candidate to represent such an honorable, high minded, and magnanimous free white set.

'Friends, fellow-citizens, brothers and sisters: Carroll's a statesman—Jackson's a hero, and Crockett's a *horse!!!*—Friends, fellow-citizens, brothers and sisters—they accuse me of adultery; its a lie: I never ran away with any man's wife that wasn't willing in my life. They accuse me of gambling; its a lie—for I always planks the cash. Finally, friends, fellow citizens, brothers and sisters, they accuse me of being a drunkard; its a d——d eternal lie, for 'tis well known whiskey can't make me drunk.'

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A celebrated dentist extracts teeth without pain. "How is this?" we asked. "Why," says a friend, "it is done by making a fulcrum of the other teeth, the pressure on which, by a sort of lever, is so painful, that the pain is taken away, or appears to be so, from the tooth operated on." This is like taking away the smell of onions by using asafœtida.

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*Mummies.*—Mrs. Lushington states, in her Journal from Calcutta to Europe, that, in the vicinity of Thebes, the hills appear to be nothing but roofs for sepulchres, filled with mummies, in a high state of preservation. Her feelings revolted at the sight of her dinner being prepared with fire made with coffin lids, which are the principal fuel!! Thus it is, the world and its inhabitants change—and what is sacred in one century, is put to most profane purposes in another. *Ariel.*

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*Commodore Porter.*—It is reported, on the authority of a letter from the Editor of the Mexican Advocate, Nacogdoches, Texas, to a gentleman of Nachitoches, that Com Porter and Lorenzo de Zivalas Ser, of Haciendias, have obtained a grant of land, of the Avith Bayou, down as far as the Sea coast.

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*Oregon.*—It is proposed in Boston to form a company for the purpose of making a settlement in the Oregon Territory. Books are open for the purpose of receiving names.

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A letter from the Havana to a gentleman in Baltimore, expresses an opinion, that the Spanish Expedition to Mexico will have to return without effecting the object for which it was intended.

## PURCHASE OF TEXAS.

It may be remembered that a short time since, an exchange of territory with Mexico was suggested, to enable the United States to acquire Texas. A new proposal is now made for the same object.

The Nashville Republican of the 18th ultimo, contains a long and rather interesting communication from a gentleman who has been a resident of the late Spanish, and now Mexican province of Texas, urging government to acquire that section of country by purchase. The editor of the Republican says, "his description of the soil, climate, water courses, general aspect, &c. of the country may be relied on, while the arguments he offers in favour of the practicability, and policy of annexing it by purchase to the territory of the United States, cannot fail to make a deep impression on the mind of every unbiassed reader. The Rio Grande del Norte should constitute our Western Boundary, and we hope and trust the present administration will speedily take the subject under their consideration. A more auspicious moment for the acquisition of Texas, on terms every way satisfactory and advantageous to both governments, may never occur. Let the administraion then, promptly avail themselves of the existence of circumstances, so highly favorable to the easy acquisition of a rich, and to us, all important province. It is a matter of the highest importance to the interests of the West, and indeed, to those of the whole Union."

*Baltimore American.*

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### TEXAS.

The investigation now going on in relation to the retrocession of the province of Texas, which it seems was voluntarily given away by Mr. Adams, appears to astound the coalition editors. They do not know what to make of it. They have been so long accustomed to the speculations of the 1st cabinet, that any thing like acting now, excites their special wonder. They could gaze with rapture upon Mr. Adams' fincied light houses in the skies, those 'eriel nothings,' which possessed almost exclusively the brain of our late President: They were in ecstacies when Henry Clay voted for John Quincy Adams as President of the U. States, by which means he placed himself in 'the line of safe precedents,' speculatively became the heir apparent and successor to Mr. Adams: Nay, they could devour, with eager delight, the vapid out pourings of the Secretary of War, and deem his performances on 'an empty barrel,' the very essence of statesman like eloquence But now that we have a business cabinet, when our public servants are turning their attention to their duties, and to the welfare of their country—when they see them busily employed in advancing the interests of the republic, at home and abroad, they are literally paralized in astonishment, and wonder that men in elevated stations, should dream of any other object, than that of their own personal gratification, and the future completion of their own ambitious views. They appear to have forgotten that the President and his Secretaries were placed in office as the guardians and promoters of the public good. Hence their surprise at the course which Gen. Jackson has pursued and it is hoped will continue to pursue. He has already succeeded in effecting more good to the union, than was even conceived by the late speculating cabinet—for as to their good acts if there were any, they were oliterated by the blunders, the fooleries, the extravagancies, the corruptions and abortions which characterised the late administration. He has not only cleansed the Augean stable, and purified the political atmosphere in and about Washington, but the whole country has experienced his guardian watchfulness. While these salutary reforms were going on under his immediate eye, his active mind was busily employed on other objects of lasting importance. With England, he is *honestly* engaged in settling a controversy, which owes its present existence to the wild and theoretical notions of Mr. Adams;—while in relation to France, no effort will be left unessayed short of an appeal to arms to exact from her that justice which has been already withheld too long. Brazil too will be admonished of the necessity of rendering us that retribution for injuries sustained, which has been exacted from her by France and England.

But to return home:—Gen. Jackson has quietted the fears of Georgia, against whose sovereignty, Mr. Adams had dared to raise the national arm. He has acquired peaceably, for the United States the invaluable lead mines situated in the N. W. region of our country, and with them, a large body of land, of immense value, not in a pecuniary view only, but as placing us in a situation to restrain effectually the interference of the English agents with the Indians inhabiting our territory, as will be more fully seen by reference to an interesting article from the St. Louis Beacon, in a preceding column.

If we are to credit the indications of the friends, and the trepidation manifested by the opponents of the present administration, Gen. Jackson has his thoughts seriously turned upon another acquisition of territory, infinitely more important than the lead mines and the Indian lands, which have been recently ceded to the United States. If we believe these indications, *Texas* will yet again form a part of the American republic, from which she should never have been torn, after our right to the province had been incontrovertibly established—established, too, by the very man, who afterwards voluntarily gave it away. On this subject, we gather the following from the Richmond Enquirer:

"We hazard very little in asserting, that when the facts come out, this Administration will be found equally vigilant in watching over the *Southwestern* border of our country. We have so much confidence in the sagacity and good sense, which now presides over the Government that we shall be surprised to see, from the public Documents, what prompt attention has been paid to the situation of Mexico. It will be seen by the latest intelligence which was received last evening, how much the invasion of that Republic has attracted the notice of the British Government. Has our own Administration been less upon the alert? The Statesmen who are at the head of our affairs, are not the men we take them to be, if they have not already pursued the proper steps for obtaining the Cession of Texas, even before the able Nos. of Americanus saw the light. But, *nous verrons!*"

Upon this paragraph, the Editors of the National Intelligencer found a column of comments, all coming however, to the same conclusion, that our government is about to negociate with Mexico for the retrocession of Texas. We copy so much from the Intelligencer, as is clear on this point:

"We have no authority but conjecture for what we are about to say; but we have a right to put our own intrepretation upon the general incidents relating to this matter which have attracted our attention. And, in the exercise of this right, we feel warranted in suggesting, as our belief (which our readers must take for what it is worth) that *it has been determined, by the Executive, to obtain possession by purchase from Mexico, of the Province of Texas, embracing a domain of something like three hundred square miles West of the Western line of Louisiana;* and that the Instructions for the accomplishment of this object are in a course of preperation, if they have not already gone forth."

Such is the diplomatic style of the Intelligencer, that it would puzzle a Philadelphia Lawyer to ascertain the opinion of its editors on this subject,—whether they approve or disapprove of the retrocession; but it is evident, we think, that the Intelligencer is prepared to deny to Gen. Jackson the honor of having conceived the project of regaining what Mr. Adams so unaccountably surrendered, without an equivalent. It is true he gave a *motive* for the cession; but we are of opinion, that the reasons advanced by *Americanus*, render it extremely problematical, whether *another* motive was not the operating incentive to the surrender of this invaluable territory. To shew upon what ground we rest the opinion, that the Intelligencer is prepared to deny to Gen. Jackson the honor of having conceived the project of regaining Texas, we will copy a few more words from that paper, and then close our remarks for the present. "If we mistake not, (says the Intelligencer) the policy of this determination to acquire Texas, lies much deeper than any transient occurrence past or anticipated, *and is much older than this administration.*" *Old Dominion.*

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*Rutherford Co. N. C.*—The annual meeting of the Rutherford Co. Bible Society was held on the 19th of August.—After the Report of the Managers was read and accepted, the following resolutions (furnished for our columns by the Corresponding Secretary,) were *unanimously* adopted. *Visiter.*

On motion of the Rev. John Silliman, seconded by the Rev. Wm. Quillin,

*Resolved*, That this Society is entitled to, and needs, the patronage of all the friends of the Bible and of humanity in this county.

On motion of the Rev. Henry M. Kerr, seconded by the Rev. Josiah J. Kilpatrick,

*Resolved*, That in humble reliance on the blessing of Almighty God, the Author of the Bible, and on the aid of the benevolent, *we will endeavor in the space of two years to put the Bible in every destitute family in this county, that may be willing to purchase, or receive it.*

On motion of Thomas Dews, Esq. seconded by the Rev. Mr. Quillin,

*Resolved*, That in view of the preceding resolutions, a collection be now taken to assist in this benevolent work.

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*Gospel of Luke in Seneca.*—The Committee of the American Bible Society, have resolved to print an edition of the Gospel of Luke, in the Seneca Language. It is said there are about 4000 belonging to that tribe. The translation was made by Rev. Mr. Harris, missionary among the Seneca Indians.

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*Another Speech!*—At a considerable gathering of citizens of Mount Sterling, Mr. *Clay* was *delivered* of a harangue, so peculiar in its character, so full of egotistical bombast, that even he, reckless as he is, has not had the effrontery to publish it to the world under his own sign manual. A competent stenographer, however, who was present, has reported the most prominent features of it, and given them publicity. From that report we make the following extract.

*Old Dominion.*

"I will now give you my reasons for accepting the office of secretary of state. It was not, as has been asserted by my enemies, through a desire for office;—for my whole life has been marked by a degree of abstemiousness on this subject, which will prove, that an avidity for office is the last thing that ought to have been laid to my charge. Under the administration of Mr. Madison, I declined the honor of becoming the head of one of the executive departmeats, as well as the mission to Russia, which was proffered to me by that great and good man. And Mr. Monroe proposed to make me one of his secreatries, and would have given me my choice of any of the missions to England, France, Russia, &c. all of which I declined. Could I, who refused these offers under the administration of Mr. Adams' predecessors, be guilty of bargaining for offices under *him?* I would have considered the lowest place in the cabinet of Mr. Madison, more honorable than the highest under Messrs. Adams and Monroe, or even under the present Chief Magistrate; and yet I did not *deign* to accept! [Ahem.] But it was not love of office [oh no] but love of country which induced me to fill the post I held under the last administration. It was the best interests of the country I had at heart, in accepting the office of secretary of state. I had not viewed Mr. Adams in a favorable light. I had fears and doubts about the soundness of his principles; and *I knew*, that by accepting an office in which I had an opportunity of meeting him in council, *I would be enabled* to *keep him* in the *straight path of duty*, even if he was inclined to deviate from it. [There's a flourish of trumpets for you.] And that I might avert any danger likely to arise from his administration, to the cause of internal improvements, the tariff, South American independence, &c. These, and these only, are the reasons which prompted me to accept office under Mr. Adams."

Comment on this farrago of egotism and bombast would be useless. What will the original friends of Mr. Adams—those who loved Mr. Clay less than any of Mr. A's. opponent's for the Presidential Chair—think, *for they can say nothing*, when they hear Mr. C. avow, that he went into the last administration *as a spy?* We know of no expression, sufficiently pointed, by which to designate Mr. C's motives in accepting office under Mr. Adams with the feelings and views here avowed.

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*Commodore Porter.*—Letters have been received in New York from Dr. Boardman, who is the surgeon, friend and companion of Com. Porter, in Mexico, and no mention is made of his (Com. Porter's) arrest—as was stated in the accounts from Vera Cruz. They are residing in the family of Mr. Poinsett, the American Minister, and their detention results from the embarrasssments in the resources of the Government, which they have every reason to expect will be speedily removed. *Evening Post.*

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*Spain and Mexico.*—The New York *American* quaintly asks—"If the Spanish expedition against Mexico should fail, what will be the retaliation which Mexico and Colombia, if they *can* unite, will wreak upon Cuba, whence the expedition sailed, and where it was chiefly organized, fitted out and its expenses defrayed?"—It may be long, however, before Mexico and Colombia *can* unite.

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*Chili.*—A letter from Valparaiso of June 26th, received in Baltimore, says:—"The election has just closed in Chili; *Pinto* is re-elected President, with the congratulations of every peaceable, well disposed person. He is said to be very favorable to making Valparaiso the Gabraltar of the Pacific, by lessening the duties, storage, port charges, and doing away the transit duty."

The U. S. ship *Guerriere*, Capt. Thompson, arrived on the 9th June; did not anchor, and sailed same day for Lima. The U. S. ship *St. Louis*, capt. Sloat, from Rio, bound to Lima, lay three days taking in stores.

*Peru.*—Lima papers to the 29th May, inclusive, furnish little of interest or moment. General Salazor, the Vice President of Peru, was taking active measures for the increase of the army.

The government had resumed, with spirit, the working of the *mines*, steam machines for hoisting out the water, &c. had been conveyed to the mining region.

The Jas. Beacham, in 78 days from Africa, reports on the coast the U. S. frigate *Brandywine*, Com. Jones; *Vincennes*, Capt. Finch, and schooner *Dolphin*, all well.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Havre, from Havre, in France, arrived at New-York the 20th ult. the editors of the Courier and Enquirer have received French papers to the 11th August. We make the following extracts from that paper:

*The Russian Main Army has crossed the Balkan.*

General Diebitsch has crossed the Balkan. His army passed at three different points between Chumla and Varna. He has left 16 battallions to observe Chumla, and has taken a position on the banks of the Mamstchik, with 60 battallions. He is to commence operations against Adrianople as soon as 5000 men from Varna, and 15,000 embarked at Sebastopol for Sizeboli, shall arrive to reinforce him.

GEN. RUCGIER, with the Russian advance, has had several skirmishes, (we cannot call them battles,) with Turkish detachments, at Kimprikiol, Dulgaer, Kamtschik, and has taken some men, cannon and standards. On the 20th July, Gen. Roth moved his advance guard to Pulisfana, the most elevated point of the great Balkan. The reserve, under Count Pahlen is following.

These skirmishes have cost the Turks 10 cannons, 14 standards, and 400 prisoners. The number of killed is not known. The Grand Vizier is quiet at Chumla, but the *gates of the Balkan are opened*. The English frigate which carried the Ambassador to Constantinople, has received permission to visit the Black Sea. This has created much excitement in the capital. An *armed interference* on the part of Englad is expected. The Sultan has rejected the Russian proposals for peace, and also those of the high European powers on the subject of Greece. Meanwhile, 30,000 Bosnians and Albanians have reached the Danube.

Probably long ere this a great battle has been fought on the plains of Adrianople.

The first object of the Russians is the capital of Bourgas, where Hussein Pacha remains quiet with 60,000 men, having received orders to remain on the defensive. This celebrated warrior, whose name is associated with recollections of repeated triumphs, may not consent to be captured.

The Sultan's spirit rises in proportion to the increase of danger. Geurgevoo is cannonaded. The Captain Pacha is about to set sail for the Black Sea.

The Hamburg Correspondent gives the following Intelligence from Copenhagen:—"We expect here a Russian fleet, bound for the Mediterranean, consisting of sixteen sail, viz 4 ships of the line, 5 frigates, and 7 smaller vessels. The Russian frigate Bastor, of 36, and the sloop of war Grimiasicb, of 24 guns, were lately here."

The Courier de Smyrne says—"It is positively asserted that an English frigate having met the Greek steamer Perseverance, which forms the blockade in the Gulf of Volo, made known to her the proclamation of the government of the Ionian Islands, and summoned her to retire. The Greek commander having refused to obey, the frigate fired upon the Perseverance and sunk her immediately.

A few letters to the most eminent of the Turkish merchants in London received from Constantinople, dated the 1st July, state like the French papers, the Porte has declined all interference of the English and French Ambassadors in the affairs between Turkey and Russia. In one of the letters, which the source whence it comes entitles to credit, this statement is made in the most pointed manner.

The Russian bulletins state that the Seraskier, with 30,000 men has been defeated near Erzeroum, by Gen. Paskewitz—and that Hagki Pacha, with 20,000 men, has been defeated in the mountains of Sagenlow, with the loss of 30 cannon. The Russians took 1500 prisoners, and *as usual* suffered only a trifling loss.

Two brigs, one English, the other French, have been arrested in the Dardanelles, on their way to Constantinople, by the Russian Admiral. Part of the cargo, consisting of provisions, had been seized.

It is said that the Inquisition is to be re-established in Portugal.

FRANCE.

*The Ministry.*—Prince Polignac has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs; Count de Bormont, Secretary of War; Admiral de Rigny, of the Navy; Baron Montalo has been placed at the head of "ecclesiastic affairs;" Count de Crousol, of Finance. Portails, de Caux and De Neufville, are appointed members of the Privy Council; Count Bourdonnaye is the new Minister of the Interior. M. De Frayssinous is appointed to the "Feuille des Benefices," and M. Courvorsin to that of Justice.

According to the Aviso of Toulon 30 vessels of the French navy are about to be dismantled.

The change in the ministry has thrown the liberal party prostrate, and France is greatly agitated.

*Portugal.*—The rumour begins to be prevalent, on this side the Atlantic, that Don Pedro, not having the means of disturbing the present order of things in Portugal, means to leave it to the Portuguese themselves, to resist or to support the usurpation of Don Miguel, as they shall think fit; and such we believe to be the wise determination of all the Allied Powers. *Cour. & Enq.*

*Ireland.*—Considerable disturbances have taken place in the North of Ireland. It was asserted by the sanguine that there is a concession of all the grievances of that unhappy country; but such is not fact. Party spirit is still active; nor is it likely soon to be put down. Ireland has been the victim of misgovernment for centuries, and this circumstance has generated a spirit in her people that mere legal enactments, however just or politic, cannot be expected at once to subdue.

The ceremony of the marriage of the Princess Leitchtenburg to the Emperor of Brazil, was to take place on the 3d of August.

Our weekly accounts from the manufacturing districts are if possible worse than those of this day week. At Manchester, the Spinners are still at a stand, and the weavers are not earning above seven or eight shillings a week. Begging on the part of the unemployed mechanics has become a regular system. The society of Spinners have their duly appointed officers, who perambulate the town with books to receive subscriptions. The Strippers and Cord Grinders pursue the same plan.

*Liverpool, Aug.* 3.—Our Cotton Market has continued without alteration this week, the demand without animation, but our last quotations have been maintained.

The demand for Tobacco has been steady, without any alteration in prices. For Rice there has been scarcely any inquiry, and we have no sales to notice: Our Corn Market has remained without any material change during the week. The weather has been on the whole rather unfavorable, but as yet it is too early to have much impression on our prices. *Courier & Enq.*

# Salisbury:

## OCTOBER 6, 1829.

The Rev. *Jonathan Otis Freeman*, of Raleigh, formerly of this place, has been elected President of the Portsmouth (Virginia, near Norfolk,) Academy.

"Carolinius" is received, and shall be attended to in our next.

*Good Business.*—The Franklin Insurance Company of Baltimore, have declared a dividend of *eight* per cent. for the last six months. The same office has divided *forty-two and a half* per cent. for the last two years! This is almost as good a business as working our Gold Mines.

*Texas.*—It is asserted by the opposition papers, (no very good authority, by the by) that the Executive and his cabinet have decided upon making an effort to purchase the extensive and valuable territory comprised within this Mexican province; and an animated discussion is going on in the papers, as to the policy of the measure. It is condemned, *of course*, by the National Intelligencer, and other papers which take their cue from that print, as visionary, and fraught with unseen mischiefs. Whatever may be the views of the Administration on the subject, we feel assured that the best interests of the nation will be consulted in what may be done in the premises. We presume, however, there are but few persons, unbiassed by partizan feelings, who do not condemn, as impolitic, the ceding to Spain by Mr. Adams, of this valuable province, when it was peaceably in our possession.

On another page of this week's paper, will be found some articles on this subject. We intend to continue our extracts, to afford our readers a view of the discussion.

*"You have been Capt'n. long enough."*....The Toby-Watkins papers are grumbling at the removal of a *General* James R. Lawrence from a country post-office somewhere in New-York, and the appointment of his brother, *Colonel* Grove Lawrence, in his stead. Now we should set this *General* down as an unreasonable man, and not a good Republican, for complaining of the *promotion* of his brother, the *Colonel*. It conflicts as much with the spirit of our Republican institutions, to *perpetuate* offices of honor, or profit, in *persons*, as in *families*: they both have a tendency to raise up *privileged orders* among us, which is one of the worst features in a monarchical government. *Rotation in office* is a principle which, judiciously applied, should be held sacred in a Republic. *General* Lawrence, therefore, if he be an honorable and chivalric officer, cannot wish to shut the door on his brother the *Colonel's* promotion. The Gen. should recollect, that perhaps he has "been Capt'n long enough," and, like a good Republican, should give way, and let some one else rise into office and consequence.

We have observed, that some of the little irascible Toby Watkins papers, envious of the liberal patronage, extensive influence, and confidence of the General Government, which that highly respectable and useful journal, the *New-York Courier and Enquirer* enjoys, are laboring like beavers to destroy the public confidence in that print, and pull it down into the kennel with themselves, by representing one of its Editors as a *suborn'd* witness, because his talents and republican principles recommended him to the confidence and patronage of Government. Their rule of judging of the independence and purity of a paper, must work by contraries: for the Courier and Enquirer, during the reign of Adams and Clay, was vilified as a hireling print, entitled to no credit, &c. &c. because it would *not* support the THEN *immaculate* Administration: And now that the reins of government have been, *by the people*, put into the hands of honest men and plain Republicans, that print is abused and slandered, and the Editor called a stipendiary, pensioner, and "all that sort o' thing," because it defends the salutary measures of the present Republican Administration. So that the work of satisfying these little croakers, and stopping the venom which they are constantly emitting, would seem to be a hopeless task,—and even if practicable, it were a *useless* work; for "*little* dogs never bite."

COTTON CROP.—Complaint is made in the Georgia papers, that the cotton crop is not likely to turn out as was, a few weeks since, anticipated: the number of bolls is not in proportion to the growth of the plant; and besides a certain worm is making ravages by perforating the *forms* and young bolls.

The first remark will apply to the cotton in North Carolina: the *weed* (as the stalk, branches and leaves are collectively termed) is very large and luxuriant; but the *forms* are few and do not mature well, from being too much shaded by the thick foliage of the plant. So that the high expectations which the appearance of the crop lately induced, will not be realized.

*Mexico.*—The latest accounts from Mexico, state that Gen. Santa Ana, the commander of the Mexican forces, had sailed from Vera Cruz, with 2000 militia and 1000 regulars, for Tucaluke, to be prepared to give a good account of the invading Spaniards at Tampico. It was said 10,000 men were marching from the interior of Mexico, to Tampico.

Last accounts from Cuba, state that there were 8000 Spanish troops at Havana, 4000 of whom were about to embark for Mexico, to reinforce their brethren at Tampico, who were closely hemmed and watched by the Mexicans.

A late Mexican paper has the following article:

"Don Francis De Mazas, formerly of Philadelphia, and a naturalized citizen of the United States, was convicted of holding a traitorous correspondence with the Spanish General, and shot by the Mexican troops, on the day of their evacuation of Tampico."

Later accounts from Mexico, state that Santa Ana had attacked the Spanish troops at Tampico, but he was repulsed, with the loss of 400 men, killed, wounded and missing; but as he had a large reserve army in the vicinity, it was expected that in his next attack he would annihilate the Spaniards.

## EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

*Melancholy.*—The wife of Jesse Loven, living on the Catawba river, fifteen miles from Yorkville, S. C. drowned her child, three months old, and then committed the shocking crime of self-destruction, by drowning herself, on the 18th ult. She had been sick for some time, and lived unhappily.

*Buenos Ayres*.....The latest intelligence from this country, informs that the civil war lately raging there, has been put a stop to. Lavalle, by a compromise, continues Governor of Buenos Ayres; and Gen. Rosas, commander of the besieging forces, and of the country districts, is to be the Military Chief of the Republic.

*Counterfeit Treasury Notes.*—The Raleigh Star cautions the public against receiving counterfeit 75 cent Treasury Bills, which are well executed: some have been presented at the Treasury: the printing is rather badly executed, and the signatures clumsy.

*Malversation in office.*—We learn from the Albany (New-York) Gazette, that five or six indictments have been found by the Grand Jury against John Becker, the High Sheriff of that County, for divers bad and corrupt deeds, in his official capacity:—such as summoning an *interested* jury, wrongfully to procure a verdict of lunacy against a wealthy man, obtruding himself into the room with the jury, and using his exertions to induce them to find a verdict against the man: besides sundry other misdeeds, as shameless as the above.

*Tennessee.*—Felix Grundy, Judge Wm. E. Anderson, Judge Brown, and Col. Newton Cannon are spoken of for U. States Senator, in place of Maj. Eaton, appointed Secretary of War. We observe, however, from the Tennessee papers, that Col. Cannon has declined running for the office.

*A Temperance Society* has been formed in Raleigh: Wm. Peck, President; Rev. P. W. Dowd, Secretary; Rev. Wm. McPheeters, Treasurer; who, in conjunction with Messrs. L. Polk, N. H. Harding, and T. P. Hunt, are a committee for managing the general concerns of the society.

*Western Tennessee* is, says the Jackson Gazett of the 5th ult. more healthy this, than in any former season since the settlement of the country.

The Petersburg Intelligencer, and the Petersburg Times, have been united into one establishment; two papers, however, will continue to be issued; the Intelligencer twice a week, and The Times once a week: Yancey & Wilson, editors and proprietors. They are both interesting and valuable papers, as regards commercial intelligence, foreign and domestic news, and miscellaneous reading.

An industrious and harmless man, by the name of Ward, while returning from work in the evening, was shot in his own yard, in Hertford county, a few weeks ago, by some person unknown. Twelve or fifteen buckshot entered his body: he immediately expired.

The United States Bank has established a Branch at Buffalo, situated at the outlet of Lake Erie, state of New-York.

A bale of *new cotton*, from Sussex county, Virginia, was taken to the Petersburg market on the 25th ult.; and was sold, says the Old Dominion, for 9½ cents per lb. It was of prime quality.

*Teas*.....At a large auction sale of Teas, in Boston, on the 18th ult. Gunpowder tea sold at 108 cents per lb.; Imperial 104, Young Hyson 77 to 79½, Hyson 73½, at six months credit.

The price of a passage in the steam boats between New-York and Albany, 150 miles, has been reduced to *fifty cents*, if the passenger finds himself: this is the effect of competition.

A farmer in Vermont has a *Hog* which weighs *fourteen hundred pounds!* He intends bringing him South, as far as Washington city, and possibly farther.

*Pork* is said, by the Kentucky papers, to be scarce this year in that state; and there will be a ready market for all that can be raised to spare, at Louisville and Cincinnati.

Charles D. McIndoe has been appointed Collector of the Customs, for the Port of Petersburg Virginia, in place of James Robinson, Jr.

The U. S. ship Peacock sailed from New-York about the 25th ult. for the West Indias: Com. Elliott goes out as commander of the West India squadron.

*American Turf Register, and Sporting Magazine.*

A periodical with this title has been happily got up by the indefatigable and intelligent editor of the "American Farmer," J. S. Skinner, Esq. of Baltimore—a gentleman to whose enterprising and judicious efforts, the agriculture of our country is deeply indebted for one of the most valuable records of scientific and experimental knowledge in what relates to the culture of the earth, and its concomitant labors, that is to be found in this or any other country. The work referred to is a very apt associate for the "Farmer," and is in our opinion the suggestion of practical wisdom, and an offering not less acceptable to the gentlemen of laudable curiosity, than valuable and gratifying to the Sportsman. Such a work has long been desired by the latter and we do not doubt that its patronage will prove that the public taste and curiosity are sufficiently mature for its reception. *Norfolk pa.*

## MARRIED,

In Surry county, on the 8th ult. Mr. Alexander B. Clingman to Miss Ann M. Clingman.

In Cabarrus, 9th ult. by the Rev. Daniel Sherer, Mr. Absalom Cress, of Illinois, to Miss Catharine Fogleman, of Cabarrus.

In Salem, Stokes county, on the 17th ult. Mr. H. G. Clauder to Miss Elis C. Reede.

## DIED,

At the house of his brother, in Rutherford, on Sunday morning, the 20th ult. while on a visit to his connexions in that county, the Rev. JOS. D. KILPATRICK, in the 67th year of his age. He left home in good health, two or three weeks previously; but contracted a cold, and an inflamatory fever, during his journey and visits in Rutherford and Burke counties, which terminated his existence as above stated. His remains were brought to this county, and buried at Third Creek Meeting House. The venerated subject of this notice, was one of the oldest and most successful Preachers of the Gospel in this section of the state; he had zealously and constantly dispensed the Word of Life in this town and county for a period of forty years, or more; and up to the time of his demise, he was the venered Pastor of Third Creek and Back Creek Congregations, in this county, where his labors in the Lord's vineyard were most abundantly prospered. His death will leave a void in the Church and the community, which cannot easily be filled,—he was venerated by his congregation, and beloved by his neighbors. To his highly respectable and amiable family, his decease is indeed irreparable, and a most afflictive dispensation.

*Another Revolutioner, gone.*—Departed this life, on Wednesday, the 16th Sept. Mr. *John McLean* sen. of Iredell county, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. As a husband he was tender and affectionate, as a father kind and indulgent, and as a master humane and considerate. Hospitable in his house, and unaffected in his manners. [*Communicated.*

At China Hill, her residence, in Mecklenburg N. C. on the 20th inst. Mrs. Cecelia Hood, consort of John H. Hood, and only daughter of Mr. Thomas Black, late of South Carolina, aged 43 years; leaving a tender companion, and nine children, and a daughter eight hours old;—in the peace of whom, with her relatives and friends, her death has made a wound most painful and lasting. Possessing qualities mild, lovely and interesting, she was beloved by all who knew her. Of her bereaved companion, she was the joy and delight. She was tenderly beloved by her children; indeed, it was in the domestic circle her excellence appeared to the best advantage; for her companion and children, her love was almost without a parallel; ever studious to soothe their cares and relieve their toils, her duty was her happiness. Among her neighbours, she was so mild, uniform and engaging, they more than loved her: with qualties so rare and excellent, it is difficult to conceive of the feelings of this bereaved family, when they saw death was about to lay his cold iron hand upon her,—all the sympathies of the soul were so feelingly alive, so earnestly engaged in behalf of their departing love. To her family, her loss will be irreparable; but it is their consolation, that their loss is her gain: but now she is gone, and they mourn, though not as those without hope. Let them walk in her footsteps, imitate her virtues, and prepare to meet her in Heaven. [*Communicated.*

At his residence, in Mecklenburg county, on the 30th day of August, 1829, JOHN BLACK, aged 53 years, 7 months and 4 days; taken away by an inflammatory fever, after about fifteen days extreme suffering. All possible aid was solicited, but all proved unsuccessful. The unalterable decree of Heaven went forth against him, and bade him give up the ghost, "saying that the time should be no longer;" and being led to believe, from the commencement of his illness, that he could not recover, he was led cheerfully to condescend to the Almighty's will respecting him. He was able to express himself in the language of the apostle Paul: "Being justified freely by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ;" and was able to utter the promise of his God to Isaiah: "Fear thou not, for I am with thee; be thou not dismayed, for I am thy God: I will strengthen, yea, I will help thee, yea, I will uphold thee by the right hand of my righteousness." Thus he endured all his afflictions with meekness and humility, until he exhaled with a sense that he was receiving no chastisement but what was due, and his sufferings were not collateral to his Saviour's; and that if he had done the will of his heavenly father here, at death he would "receive an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away." Thus his beloved wife and family, and many other friends, were deprived of a benevolent, courteous and affectionate friend, who will long be deplored, not only by them, but by his extensive acquaintances; for in all those relations he eminently evinced all the virtues which give dignity and worth to the name of man. He exhibited something of magnanimity and utility from his earliest years. He was brought up in the Associate Reformed Church from his infancy, and instructed in the choicest of divinity books; he also made a profession of religion in early life, and shortly was chosen elder of the same, in which office he continued until death. He was also chosen County Surveyor in his thirtieth year, in which vocation he continued until death. However, his friends and relatives, conscious that he is forever gone, their only consolation is in the hopes that he has been received into that abode where "the weary are at rest, and the wicked cease from troubling."

☞ The Rev. Dr. RICE, of the Union Theological Seminary, will preach at the following places, on the days specified, viz: At Lincolnton, Wednesday the 7th inst.; Unity Church, near Beattie's Ford, Thursday the 8th; Hopewell Church, Mecklenburg county, Friday the 9th; Centre Church, Iredell county, Saturday the 10th; Statesville, on Sabbath the 11th; Third Creek Church, Rowan county, Tuesday the 13th; and at Thyatira Church, on Wednesday the 14th inst. Service to commence at 12 o'clock each day.

Professor GOODRICH, also, of the Union Theological Seminary, will preach at Charlotte on Thursday, 8th inst. 6 o'clock P. M.; and at Steel Creek Church, (Rev. Mr. Watson's) on Sabbath, the 11th inst.

## THE MARKETS.

*Salisbury Prices, October 3d*.....Cotton 1¼ to 1½ cents, corn 25 to 30, beef 3 to 4, butter 8 to 10, flour 3.75 to 4 per barrel, wheat 50 to 60, Irish potatoes 30 to 40, sweet do. 25 to 35, brown sugar 12 to 13, coffee 15 to 22, salt 1.12 to 1.25, homespun cloth 15 to 25, whiskey 20 to 23, bacon 8 to 10.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 23.....Cotton 6½ to 7½ bacon 5½ to 6, peach brandy 55 apple do 40 to 42, butter 10 to 15, corn 49 to 55, flaxseed 80, flour 4 to 5½, lard 7½, molasses 32 a 34, sugar 8½ to 10, salt 75 to 80, tallow 8, wheat 85 a 90, whiskey 24 to 28.....U. S. bank notes 1¼ a 1½ per cent. premium, Cape Fear ditto, 1½ a 2.

*Charleston, Sept* 21st.....Cotton 7 to 9¼ cents, flour 7 a 7½, whiskey, 26 a 27, bacon 6 to 7, hams 8 a 9, best kind of bagging 20 to 22, salt 34 to 50, corn 42 a 46, coffee 11 to 15.....N. Carolina bank bills 2 a 2½ per cent. discount; Georgia, 1½ ditto.

*Petersburg, Virg. Sept.* 25.....Cotton 7½ to 9; Tobacco, middling 5 50 to 6, prime 9 to 10; Wheat 95 to 100, Corn 55 to 60 cents per bushel, flour 6, Bacon 7.

*Richmond, Sept.* 25 .....Cotton 8 a 9¼, wheat 1.25, corn 45, bacon 7 to 7½, brandy apple 42 a 45, whiskey 26 to 27. *Compiler.*

*Camden, Sept.* 26.....Cotton 7 to 8¼, flour 4½ to 5 out of the wagons, that from Camden mills 6 to 7; wheat $1, corn 50 to 50½, oats 32, salt 65, whiskey 28 to 35, bacon 7 to 8.

*New-York, Sept.* 22...Cotton 8¼ to 10½, flour 6.87 to 7, cotton bagging made of hemp 19 to 21, wheat 1.37 to 1.5., oak tann'd sole leather 20 to 26, hemlock do. 18 to 23, hams 9 to 10, salt 42 to 50, apple brandy 36 to 40, whiskey 21½ to 22, leaf tobacco 3 to 5, yellow beeswax 25 to 24.....North-Carolina bank bills 3 to 3½ per cent. discount, South Carolina 1 to 1½, Georgia 2 to 2½, Virginia 1 per cent. do.

*Newbern, Sept.* 26...Cotton 7.25 to 7.50, flour 6.50 to $7, wheat 1.00 a $1, bacon 5 to 6, salt 80 to 100, peach brandy 75, apple do. 40 a 45, whiskey 35.

*Wilmington, Sept.* 23....Cotton 7½ to 8, flax 10 to 13, flour 6.50 to 7.00, corn 60 to 60, cheese 7 to 8, apple brandy 33 to 35, tallow 8 to 9.

*Lynchburg, Virg. Sept.* 24.—Tobacco 4 to 9, Flour 4.37 to 4.50, wheat 75, whiskey 23 to 24, Bacon 7½ to 8.—Tobacco, dull sale. Wheat has risen a little, and sells readily at 75.

*Columbia, S C. Sept.* 22.....Cotton 8 a 10, flour 5 to 6, whiskey 26 to 30, bacon 8 to 10, wheat 87½ to 100, corn 57 to 60, salt 87.


## FOR SALE.

ONE of the most valuable plantations in the upper country. It lies in the county of Cabarrus, in the fork of Rocky river and Coddle Creek, containing about five hundred and seventy acres of land. The quality of the land is first rate, the soil deep, the surface level. There is about two hundred acres cleared, mostly fresh; a new, convenient and elegant dwelling-house, which cost nearly four thousand dollars, and other buildings suitable to it. The payments for this property can be made easy. Applications as to terms of sale, can be made to R. H. Alexander, in my absence.

87 WM. J. ALEXANDER.


*State of North Carolina:*

ROWAN county, August sessions, 1828: John Etchison, Administrator of John Black, dec'd. vs. the heirs at law of Jacob Black, dec'd.; Justices' execution, levied on Lands. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Adam Black, Polly Etchison, Daniel Black, Ann Sweet; and Daniel Black, Guardian for William Black; are not inhabitants of this state; on motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the said defendants appear at the next court to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in November next, and answer said petition, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and execution awarded accordingly. 6t92 JOHN GILES, *c'k.*

*State of North Carolina, Davidson county:*

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August term, 1829. Joseph Clark *vs.* Frederick Craver: Original attachment; Jacob Cook summoned as garnishee. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Frederick Craver is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for the said Frederick Craver to be and appear before the justices of our court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county of Davidson aforesaid, at the court-house in Lexington, on the 2d Monday in November next, then and there to replevy or plead, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, for the plaintiff's debt and costs. Witness David Mock, clerk of our said court, at office, the 2d Monday of August, Anno Domini, 1829.

6t92 D. MOCK, *c'k.*

# New Goods,

FRESH, FASHIONABLE, AND

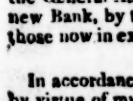
# CHEAPER

THAN EVER!

ARE now opening at the subscriber's Store in Salisbury; consisting of

DRY GOODS

of almost every description, suited to all seasons of the year. Also,



GROCERIES,

Hardware and Cutlery,

extensive in variety and amount, selected by himself with care, and bought for cash on the best terms, in Philadelphia and New-York. The public are assured they will find a large and full supply, and lower for cash than usual, or otherwise on accommodating terms. They are respectfully invited to call, see fashions, examine qualities, hear prices and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.

J. M. respectfully begs to return his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal and distinguished patronage he has been so highly honoured with by a discerning public, and hopes, by a diligent attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

*Salisbury, Sept.* 28, 1829. 85

## NOTICE,

*To the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape-Fear.*

THE letter of Louis D. Wilson, Esq. in behalf of the Commissioners appointed by the State, being under consideration, Resolved, That the President do advise said Commissioners, that it is deemed necessary and expedient to consult the Stockholders in reference to the subject matter of the communication; and further that the President of the Bank of Cape Fear be, and he is hereby fully authorised and empowered, by virtue of this Resolution of the Board of Directors, to call a general meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape-Fear, to convene on the 2d Monday of November next, at the Banking House in Wilmington, then and there to consider of their interests generally; and especially to signify how far, in what way, and upon what terms, they the Stockholders, would consider it advisable, to co-operate with the General Assembly in the establishment of a new Bank, by the consolidation, or *otherwise*, of those now in existence. Copy from the Minutes.

JOHN HILL, *Cashier.*

In accordance with the above Resolution, and by virtue of my office as President of the Bank of Cape-Fear, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of said Bank, to meet at their Banking House in Wilmington, on the 2d Monday of November next, then and there to consider of and to act upon the matters and things as set forth in the above Resolution.

J. R. LONDON, *President.*

*September 2d*, 1829. 4t88

## Medical College of

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE annnual Course of LECTURES in this Institution, will be resumed on the second *Monday* in November, on the following branches:

*Anatomy*, by JOHN EDWARDS HOLBROOK, M. D.
*Surgery*, by JAMES RAMSAY, M. D.
*Institutes and Practice of Medicine* } by HENRY DICKSON, M. D.
*Materia Medica*, by HENRY R. FROST, M. D.
*Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children* } T. G. PRIOLEAU, M D.
*Chemistry*, by EDMUND RAVENEL, M. D.
*Natural History, and Botany*, } by STEPHEN ELLIOTT, L. L. D.
*Pathological and Surgical Anatomy*, } by JOHN WAGNER, M. D.
*Demonstrator of Anatomy*, by J. WAGNER, M. D.

HENRY R. FROST, *Dean.*

*Charleston, Aug.* 19, 1829. 8t90

## Notice.

ON Tuesday of the Superior Court in Statesville, it being the 2d day of November next, will be sold at public Vendue, several HOUSES and LOTS, and several unimproved lots, in said town: and among others, that valuable stand for business, formerly occupied by *James Irwin*, and *Robert Simonton*, and now occupied by *Cowan and Alexander* for a Store. It is presumed those inclined to purchase, will examine the premises. The executors of Robert Simonton and the executors of James Irwin, by joining in the sale, will make the title unquestionably good to purchasers. A liberal credit will be given.

GEORGE L. DAVIDSON, } *Executors of*
THEOPHILUS FALLS, } *R. Simonton,*
JAMES CAMPBELL, } *deceased.*
ALEX. HUGGINS, } *Executors of James*
JOHN IRWIN, } *Irwin, deceased.*

*September* 12*th*, 1829. 4t88

## Salisbury Races.

THE races over the Salisbury Turf, will commence on Thursday, 22d October next, and continue three days; first day, two mile heats, free for any horse, mare or gelding: second day, mile heats, free for any thing except the winning horse of the preceding day; third day, three best in five, free for any horse raised and owned in the county.

SAM'L. JONES, *Proprietor.*

*Salisbury, Sept.* 8, 1829. 6t89

## Dan'l. Wood's Estate.

THE undersigned qualified at August sessions of Rowan county court, as the Executors of the last will of Dan'l. Wood: All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment; and all persons having demands against the same, are requested to present them for settlement, or this notice will be pleaded in bar.

WM. B. WOOD, } *Ex'rs.*
THOS. WOOD, }

*August* 19*th*, 1829. 3m93


*State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg county:*

SUPERIOR Court of Law; May term, 1829: Eliza Coxe vs. William Coxe: Petition for Divorce. Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, Samuel Henderson, clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1829.

3mt97 SAM'L. HENDERSON, c. m. s. c.

## POETRY.

"I, too, have drank the rapturous stream
Which flows through fancy's airy bower;
Enjoyed the soft enchanting dream
Of Rhyme, and felt its magic power."

### "CURIOSITY."

The following beautiful passage in Mr. Sprague's poem on *Curiosity*, presents a familiar and interesting picture of childhood, the fidelity of which every parent will recognize.

'Tis Curiosity—who hath not felt
Its spirit, and before its altar knelt?
In the pleased infant see its power expand,
When first the coral fills his little hand;
Throned in his mother's lap, it dries each tear,
As her sweet legend falls upon his ear;
Next it assails him in his top's strange hum,
Breathes in his whistle, echoes in his drum;
Each gilded toy, that doting love bestows,
He longs to break and every spring expose.
Placed by your hearth, with what delight he pores
O'er the bright pages of his pictured stores;
How oft he steals upon your graver task,
Of this to tell you and of that to ask;
And, when the waning hour to bedward bids,
Though gentle sleep sit waiting on his lids,
How winningly he pleads to gain you o'er,
That he may read one little story more.

### *My Husband Means extremely Well.*

My husband *means* extremely well,
Good, honest humdrum man;
And really I can hardly tell
How first our feuds began:
It was a match of my Mamma's;
No *match* at all I mean;
Unless declining fifty has
One feature like fifteen.

I longed to leave the prosing set,
Papa, and durance vile;
I longed to have a landaulet,
And four neat grays, in style:
Sir William's steeds were thorough bred,
He woo'd me fourteen days;
And I consented, though his head
Was *grayer* than his *grays!*

For, oh! I pined for fineries,
Plate, pin-money, and pearls;
For smiles from Royal Highnesses,
Dukes, Marquisses, and Earls:
Sir William was in Parliament,
And noticed by the King,
So, when he made his *settlement*,
It was a *settled thing*.

He grumbles now! a woman's whim
Turns night to day! he says!
As if he thought I'd stay with him;
Benighting all my days!
At six *he* rises, as for *me*
At twelve! ring *my* bell;
Thus we're wound up alternately
Like buckets in a well.

### INTEMPERANCE.

I gazed upon the tatter'd garb
Of one who stood a listener by;
The hand of misery press'd him hard,
And tears of sorrow swell'd his eye.

I gazed upon his pallid cheek,
And asked him how his cares begun—
He sigh'd and thus essay'd to speak,
"The cause of all my grief is rum."

I watched a maniac thro' the gate,
Whose raving shook me to the soul;
I ask'd what seal'd his wretched fate,
His answer was—the cursed bowl.

I asked a convict in his chains,
While tears along his cheeks did roll;
What demon urged him on to crimes—
His answer was—the cursed bowl.

I asked a murderer when the rope
Hung round his neck in death's hard roll;
Bereft of pardon—and of hope,
His answer it was—the flowing bowl.

### THE NEWS.

Behold the sick man in his easy chair;
Barred from the busy crowd and bracing air;
How every passing trifle proves its power
To while away the long, dull, lazy hour.
As down the pane the rival rain-drops chase,
Curious he'll watch to see which wins the race;
And let two dogs beneath his window fight,
He'll shut his Bible to enjoy the sight.
So with each new-born nothing rolls the day,
Till some kind neighbor, stumbling in his way,
Draws up his chair the sufferer to amuse,
And makes him happy while he tells—The News.

Some go to church just for a walk;
Some go there to laugh and talk;
Some go there for speculation;
Some go there for observation;
Some go, as it their charms displays;
Some go upon those charms to gaze;
Some go there to meet a friend;
Some go there the time to spend;
Some go to learn the parson's name;
Some go there to wound his fame;
Some go there to doze and nod;
But very few to worship God.

*Sugar from Beets.*—The manufacture of sugar from beets, which was introduced into France by Napoleon in 1811 and 1812, has increased to such an extent that there's now nearly 100 sugar manufactories in that country, producing an annual amount of about 5,000,000 kilogrames, or 4,921 tons. In Picardy alone, the number of manufactories is 25. While the price of refined sugar in Paris is 11 1-2d sterling per pound, the manufacture is profitable. It is estimated that one half of all the sugar consumed in Paris, and one eleventh of the total quantity consumed in France, is made from beets. For whiteness and beauty, it is said, when refined to be unequalled by any other. "Bulk for bulk, however, the refined West India sugar is sweeter than the refined beet sugar; but weight for weight, the two are equally sweet." The discovery of sugar in the beet root was made by the celebrated German chemist Maregrave, and announced to the public in 1747. *N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

## MISCELLANY.

Whate'er men do, or think, or dream,
Our motley paper seizes for its theme.

*Animal and Vegetable Food.*—It is amusing to hear a nervous female, whose daily exercise consists in going up and down stairs two or three times a day and shopping once a week, complain that she cannot preserve her strength unless she eats freely of some kind of meat and takes her twice daily potations of strong coffee, to say nothing of porter, or wine sangaree. The same opinion prevails among all classes of our community—A child (in the arms) cannot, it is thought, thrive unless it have a leg of a chicken, or piece of bacon in its fist to suck; a boy or girl going to school must be gorged with the most substantial aliment at dinner and perhaps little less at breakfast and supper. The child is crying and screaming every hour in the day—has, after a while, convulsions, —or obstinate diseases of the skin, or dropsy of the brain. The little personage going to school complains of headach, is fretful and unhappy, and becomes pale and feeble. The poor cooks are now blamed for the fault of the dishes, and school is given up. The doctor is next consulted on the best means of restoring strength to the dear creature, that has lost its appetite, and can eat nothing but a little cake, or custard, or at most some fat broth. Should he tell the fond mother the unpalatable truth; and desire her to suspend the system of stuffing, and allow her child, for sole food, a little bread and milk diluted with water, and daily exercise in the open air, she will be heard exclaiming in a tone of mingled astonishment and reproach, why doctor, would you starve my child!

For the information of all such misguided persons we would beg leave to state, that the large majority of mankind do not eat any animal food, or so sparingly, and at such long intervals that it cannot be said to form their nourishment. Millions in Asia are sustained by rice alone, with perhaps a little vegetable oil, for seasoning. In Italy, and southern Europe generally, bread made of the flour of wheat or Indian corn, with lettuce and the like mixed with oil, constitutes the food of the most robust part of its population. The Lazzaroni of Naples, with forms so active and finely proportioned cannot even calculate on this much; coarse bread and potatoes, is their chief reliance:—their drink of luxury is a glass of iced water slightly acidulated. Hundreds of thousands, we might say millions, of Irish do not see flesh meat or fish from one week's end to the other. Potatoes and oat meal are their articles of food—if milk can be added it is thought a luxury: yet where shall we find a more healthy and robust population, or one more enduring of bodily fatigue, and exhibiting more mental vivacity? What a contrast between these people and the inhabitants of the extreme north, the timid Laplanders, Esquimaux, Samoideans, whose food is almost entirely animal! *Journal of Health.*

*The Chameleon.*—This singular little animal is thus noticed by Mr. Madden, in the account of his Travels in Turkey, &c. "I had a chameleon which lived for three months, another two months, and several which I gave away after keeping them ten days or a fortnight. Of all the irascible little animals in the world, there are none so choleric as the chamleon; I trained two large ones to fight, and could at any time, by knocking their tails against one another, ensure a combat, during which their change of color was most conspicuous: this is only effected by paroxysm of rage, when the dark gall of the animal is transmitted into the blood, and is visible enough under its pellucid skin. The gall, as it enters and leaves the circulation, affords three various shades of green which are observable in its colors—the story of the chameleon assuming whatever color is near it, is, like that of its living upon the air, a fable. It is extremely voracious. I had one so tame that I could place it on a stick opposite to a window, and in the course of ten minutes I have seen it devour half a dozen flies; its mode of catching them is very singular: the tongue is a thin cartillaginous dart, anchor shaped; this it thrusts forth with great velocity, and never fails to catch its prey. "The mechanism of the eyes of a chameleon is extremely curious; it has the power of projecting the eye a considerable distance from the socket, and can make it revolve in all directions. One of them, which I have kept for several months, deposited thirteen eggs in one corner of the room; and each was about the size of a large coriander seed; the animal never sat on them. I took them away to try the effect of the sun; but from that period she declined daily in vivacity, and soon after died."

*The Cravat.*—On the propriety of covering the neck, in men, the ancients entertained very different ideas from those which prevail at the present day. The Romans in particular, left this part of the body uncovered, excepting in inclement weather, when the toga was held around the throat with the hand. They knew nothing of the modern cravat; though under certain circumstances of diseases, or in coming out of the warm bath, they were in the habit of wearing upon the neck the *focale*—a kind of collar formed of silk, cotton, or wool.

The question as to grace and health, upon this point, will probably be decided in favour of the Romans. That the cravat by no means contributes to the beauty of the figure, will be confessed by every individual of taste, and hence the best masters in sculpture and painting, endeavour, whenever it is possible, to free the neck from it in their busts and portraits.

That it is not essential to health, even in our uncertain climate, is also evinced by the fact, that in the female sex, those parts of the neck and throat which in man are enveloped with so much care by numerous folds of muslin or cambric, are left uncovered with impunity during all seasons: on the contrary, the custom of covering the neck too warmly, it is more than probable, is not unfrequently the cause of disease.

We do not object to a light and loose cravat, particularly in winter; we should even recommend its use, did the laws in regard to dress emanate from the study of the physician, instead of the shopboard of the tailor or the saloon of some fashionable milliner: as conservators of health we may, however, be permitted to say, that the constant use of a cravat, too voluminous or composed of too thick materials, renders the neck peculiarly liable to the impression of slight degrees of cold: we believe that to this cause are to be referred many inflammatory affections of the throat.

Around the neck are situated many large bloodvessels connected with the brain, as well as other important organs which cannot be compressed without injurious consequences. So long as the cravat is loose and light, no inconvenience is experienced; but when it is made to embrace the neck with the grasp of a halter, as was a short time since, and is now, too much the custom, the free return of the blood from the head is impeded; the face becomes red and turgid; and the martyr to fashion experiences pain and overfulness of the head, without suspecting for a moment, "the source from which his ills arise." When the body is thrown into exertion with the throat thus begirt, the evil is augmented; and in those of full habits, dangerous affections of the head are the consequence, Vertigo; swooning; violent bleedings from the nose, difficult to arrest; and even apoplexy,—are said to have resulted from this cause alone.

A highly respectable physician of this city informed us not long since, that several young gentlemen have come under his care, affected with very distressing and almost constant pain of the head and eyes. Finding that in every instance the cravat was drawn too tightly round the neck, he directed it to be worn in the future more loosely: little else was required to relieve them of their complaints.

Percy, a French surgeon of great celebrity, observes that most of the fashions in dress have been invented to conceal some weakness or deformity. "That of enormous cravats originated from similar motives. It was borrowed by the French from the English, who introduced it in order to conceal the hideous and disgusting scars left upon their necks by the scrofula, a disease endemic and hereditary among the latter: and, strange to say, this fashion too often occasioned in the French, who had the folly to adopt it, scars equally unsightly—the consequence of the inflammations and ulceration in the glands of the neck to which it gives rise."

During all exertions of the body, it is important that the neck be left free from compression. The cravat should be loosened, also, when we are engaged in reading, writing, or profound study; and invariably should it be removed, together with all ligatures from every part of the body, on retiring to sleep—whether at night, or during the day: much evil has been occasioned by a neglect of such precaution.

*Journal of Health.*

*Pasture.*—An English writer recommends to mix a few sheep and one or two colts in each pasture for horned cattle. Another says, "the following economical experiment is well known to the Dutch, that when eight cows have been in a pasture, and can no longer obtain nourishment, two horses will do very well there for some days, and when nothing is left for the horses, four sheep will live upon it; this not only proceeds from their differing in their choice of plants, but from the formation of their mouths, which are not equally adapted to lay hold of the grass. New grass, stocked very hard with sheep will unite and mat at the the bottom, and form a tender and inviting herbage. In North Wiltshire, (famous for cheese) some dairymen mix sheep with cows, to prevent the pasture from becoming too luxuriant, in the proportion of about one sheep to a cow.

"The bottom of an old hay stack is estimated an excellent manure for pasture land, as besides the nourishment it affords, it contains a quantity of grass seed, which furnishes a new set of plants. It should never be suffered to mix with manure for grain or corn lands, as it will cause them to be overrun with grass and other plants, which though useful in a pasture, are weeds in arable land."

*Vital Principle of Seeds.*—A small portion of the Royal Park of Cosby, was broken up sometime ago, for the purpose of ornamental culture, when immediately several flowers sprung up, of the kind which are ordinarily cultivated in gardens: this led to an investigation, and it was ascertained that this identical spot had been used as a garden not later than the time of Oliver Cromwell, more than one hundred and fifty years before.

*London Magazine.*

*Reading papers.*—An honest farmer, not five miles from this place, was asked why he did not take a paper. "Because," said he, "my father, when he died—heaven rest his soul—left me a good many papers, and I hav'nt read them all through yet."

*Indian Corn.*—At the sitting of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, on the 31st ult. it was proposed to give a prize of 1500 francs value, to the author of the best essay on the cultivation of Indian corn in the four departments surrounding Paris, with a view to render this grain useful for the nourishment of the human species, particularly children. Hitherto it has been grown chiefly in the south of Erance, as a food for cattle and fowls. It is a singular fact, that fowls fed exclusively upon this food have a yellow appearance.

One of the kings of Persia sent a very eminent physician to Mohammed; who, remaining a long time in Arabia himself before the Prophet, he thus addressed him: 'Those who had a right to command me, sent me here to practice physic, but since I came I have had no opportunity of showing my eminence in this profession, as no one seems to have any occasion for me.' Mohammed replied, "*We never eat but when we are hungry; and we always leave off while we have an appetite for more.*' The physician answered, 'that is the way to render my services useless;' so saying, he took his leave and returned to Persia.

*Bolivar.*—A singular anecdote is related in Holstein's Memoirs of Bolivar, which will serve to illustrate a prominent feature in his character. On his triumphal entry into Caracas, in the year 1813, Bolivar was borne in a car drawn by twelve beautiful young ladies, from the first families in the place, dressed elegantly in white and adorned in the national colors. He stood on the car, bare headed, and in full uniform, with a small wand in his hand, and was thus drawn through thousands of spectators from the entrance of the city to his residence. We doubt if there was ever so ungallant a hero before! *Mass. Jour.*